

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER  
LISTED

MAY 17 2010

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Uniontown Cemetery

other names/site number Green Cemetery; 177-2746; 14SH336

### 2. Location

street & number NW Douglas Road

☐ not for publication

city or town Willard

☒ vicinity

state Kansas

code KS

county Shawnee

code 177

zip code 66046

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☒ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Tatiana S. Jones  
Signature of certifying official/Title

3-30-10  
Date

State Historic Preservation Office, Kansas Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the  
National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the  
National Register

☐ removed from the National  
Register.

☐ other,

(explain:)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

Uniontown Cemetery

Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS

County and State

**5. Classification****Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)  
☐ district  
☒ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

1

buildings  
sites  
structures  
objects  
Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: cemetery

Funerary: cemetery

**7. Description****Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation

walls

roof

other

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**8. Statement of Significance****Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations** N/A

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave
- ☒ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement

Social History

**Period of Significance**

1849-1960

**Significant Dates**

1849-1850

**Significant Person**

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation****Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References****Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):** N/A

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Uniontown Cemetery  
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.21 acres

### UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 245900 4330040  
Zone Easting Northing  
2

3  
Zone Easting Northing  
4  
☐ See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edwin A. Kennedy (Waudaga)  
organization date  
street & number 607 Nishnabe Trail telephone 785-584-6770  
city or town Rossville state KS zip code 66533

### Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A USGS map (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

## Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Attn. John Barrett, Jr. (Chairman)  
street & number 1601 S. Gordon Cooper Drive telephone 405-275-3121  
city or town Shawnee state OK zip code 74801

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Uniontown Cemetery  
Willard vicinity, Shawnee County, Kansas

## NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Uniontown<sup>1</sup> Cemetery (formerly known as Green Cemetery and now owned by the Citizen Potawatomi Nation) is located on a slight rise south of Willard, Kansas, on Northwest Douglas Road. Willard is located along the southern edge of the Kansas River as it passes through western Shawnee County. The graveled Douglas Road curves around the cemetery, which includes 1.21 acres with approximately twenty marked headstones and numerous unmarked graves. The cemetery sits east across the road from the 83-acre Green Wildlife Area. The present site of the Uniontown Cemetery, the Green Wildlife area, and the surrounding land surrounding them was once the site of Uniontown. North, east, and south of the cemetery is cultivated farmland.

The cemetery is a significant physical remnant of the short-lived settlement of Uniontown. The cemetery includes no designed driveways or landscape elements. Today, it features short mowed grass, a single tree near the center, and a wooded section at the along the road near the south end of the cemetery. There are three separate marked burial areas each enclosed with a dry-laid native stone wall. Two of these enclosed areas are family plots dating to the 1860s. The third area is located in the center of the cemetery and is marked by a circular stone wall that marks a mass grave of Potawatomi.<sup>2</sup> Historical records date this mass grave to a cholera outbreak in 1849 and 1850. There are scattered grave markers outside of the three enclosed sections, and these are primarily located along the south edge of the cemetery.

Today, the cemetery is owned and maintained by the Citizen Potawatomi Nation.

<sup>1</sup> Historical accounts and maps provide alternative spellings that include both "Uniontown" and "Union Town." This document uses the more common usage of "Uniontown" unless directly quoting a source.

<sup>2</sup> Historical accounts and maps provided many variations of the word "Potawatomi." This document uses the preferred spelling of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation unless directly quoting a source.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2 Uniontown Cemetery  
Willard vicinity, Shawnee County, Kansas

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

## Summary

Uniontown Cemetery is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, Criterion Consideration D, as a significant physical landscape remnant of the short-lived community of Uniontown, a pre-Civil War settlement that served as a trading post, pay station, and ferry crossing along the Kansas River. It reflects, in part, an important period in the early history of the area when thousands of immigrants passed through the Potawatomi reserve on their way west. The settlement, a place where Native American and Euro-American cultures converged, thrived for a short period between 1848 and 1852 and is noted in the historical record as an important river crossing and supply stop. The cholera epidemic of 1849 and 1850, coupled with the success of other area river towns like Topeka, spelled the settlement's eventual demise. Although the settlement existed only a few years, the cemetery evolved into a rural family cemetery.

## Elaboration

Uniontown was established by the federal government on the Potawatomi Indian reservation to serve as a trading post and pay station along the Kansas River.<sup>3</sup> Government traders Richard Cummins and Alfred Vaughan selected the site for the settlement in March of 1848, and fellow trader Thomas N. Stinson is credited with building the town's first house that same year.<sup>4</sup>

It was during this same year that the federal government relocated a group of Potawatomi to this area from present-day Linn and Miami counties. The Potawatomi are a Native American people of the upper Mississippi River region. As Euro-American settlement pushed westward into the homelands of Native Americans in the early nineteenth century, the federal government signed treaties with tribes and created reservations to which they would be relocated – many forcefully. Several hundred Potawatomi left Indiana on September 4, 1838, for present-day eastern Kansas. They occupied land in present-day Linn and Miami counties where they remained for eight years until they were again re-located to a reservation near the newly established Uniontown settlement north and west of present-day Topeka.

Descriptions of and references to Uniontown appear regularly in records of the late 1840s and 1850s. Because Uniontown was the site of a significant ferry crossing along the Kansas River, a trading post, and a pay station, many letters and journals of travelers and government agents reference this place. Early accounts

<sup>3</sup> The reservation included a thirty-three-mile by thirty-three-mile area stretching from southeast of present-day Topeka to near present-day Wamego. See Figure 1.

<sup>4</sup> William Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: A. T. Andreas Publishing Co., 1883). Accessed online at: [www.kancoll.org/books/cutler/index.html](http://www.kancoll.org/books/cutler/index.html). See also: No author, "Uniontown: A Kansas Portrait" Kansas Historical Society. Accessed online at: <http://www.kshs.org/portraits/uniontown.htm>.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3 Uniontown Cemetery  
Willard vicinity, Shawnee County, Kansas

referencing Uniontown have been published in *Kansas Historical Quarterly* articles. One of the earliest references to Uniontown was noted in early 1848:

Early in March [1848], Agents R. W. Cummins and A. J. Vaughan chose a location for 'the smith & traders for the Potawatomes.' Vaughan, in a March 7 letter, reported: 'I have accordingly stuck my stake and christened it union town...'; and Cummins wrote: 'The point selected by us is on the south side of the Kansas ['on high ground, near the river']...& very nearly in the center of their [the Pottawatomes] country...'<sup>5</sup>

In April of 1849, westbound traveler William Kelly recorded the following description of Uniontown:

The trading post is a small hamlet, composed of some half-dozen shops, and a little straggling suburb of wigwams....one of the white traders having built what they call a skow, a large flat-bottomed boat, capable of carrying a wagon loaded, together with a team – a very unwieldy craft, propelled with long poles and clumsy oars, we chartered her for the occasion [of crossing] rather than run the risk of fording...<sup>6</sup>

One traveler, a "Yankee '49er" named Charles Robinson, passed through Uniontown in May of 1849 and mentioned a cemetery in his journal:<sup>7</sup>

The village is very pleasantly situated, and presented a neat and inviting appearance. A few graves near by were guarded by a railing, and within the enclosure was a cross, the fruits, doubtlessly, of the Catholic Mission [St. Mary's] eight miles distant.

By 1850, Uniontown had reached its peak and consisted of some fifty buildings and about 300 permanent residents. It was an important location along the Oregon Trail as thousands of immigrants and travelers - in wagon trains and with livestock – passed through or stopped for repairs and supplies before crossing the river.

Immigrants moving west in the great migrations of the 19th century brought with them cholera, which spread to area residents. The disease had first appeared in Europe and the United States in the early nineteenth century. It was introduced to the "west" in 1832 when "immigrant ships destined for Canada carried the disease up the St. Lawrence River. From there, the cholera traveled down Lake Champlain and then west by canal boat from Albany to Buffalo. In a short time it reached troopers at Jefferson Barracks outside St.

<sup>5</sup> Louise Barry, ed., "Kansas Before 1854: A Revised Annals, 1848 – Part Seventeen," In *Kansas Historical Quarterly* (Vol. 31, No. 2, Summer 1965), 145.

<sup>6</sup> Louise Barry, ed., "Kansas Before 1854: A Revised Annals, 1849 – Part Eighteen," In *Kansas Historical Quarterly* (Vol. 31, No. 3, Autumn 1965), 258.

<sup>7</sup> Louise Barry, ed., "Charles Robinson – Yankee '49er: His Journey to California," In *Kansas Historical Quarterly* (Vol. 34, No. 2, Summer 1968), 185.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4 Uniontown Cemetery  
Willard vicinity, Shawnee County, Kansas

Louis.”<sup>8</sup> Sporadic outbreaks occurred throughout the mid-1830s, and the disease virtually disappeared in the U.S. between the late 1830s and 1849. It reappeared in 1849 – the year gold was discovered in California – and spread quickly as many people traveled west. It resurfaced in 1851-1854, 1866-1867, and finally, in 1872.<sup>9</sup>

Situated along a leg of the Oregon Trail,<sup>10</sup> Uniontown residents were heavily exposed to cholera and, as a result, suffered heavily. Cholera devastated Uniontown in 1849 and 1850 took the lives of most residents. Many survivors fled. Written accounts of the outbreak and its effects on residents, travelers, and Native Americans come from travelers’ journals and from those who operated nearby religious missions. These accounts provide a timeline of the outbreak, which appears to have hit the central plains in the spring of 1849. In May, Forty-niners Jasper Hixson and David Dewolf noted in their journals the number of new graves alongside the path westward.<sup>11</sup> In June, Father Maurice Gailland of St. Mary’s Mission specifically noted Uniontown and the cholera outbreak in his journal:<sup>12</sup>

[June 2, 1849] Father [Christian] Hoecken is called to Uniontown in order to care for four persons sick of cholera...[all died the day they became ill; and so did two others ‘far away’]

[June 3, 1849] There were four new victims of the cholera.

[June 4, 1849] Mrs. John Gallimore, wife of the Pottawatomies’ government physician, died at Union Town; and so did an Indian woman.

[June 5, 1849] Dr. John Gallimore became ill.

[June 6, 1849] Almost all have fled [Union Town].

June 12-13, 1849] The doctor [Gallimore] died.

It was during the time of the outbreak that the Uniontown served as a pay station where the Potawatomi received their annuity payments. As a result, the Potawatomi were hit especially hard by the cholera

<sup>8</sup> No author, “Cholera: A Kansas Portrait” Kansas Historical Society. Accessed online at: <http://www.kshs.org/portraits/cholera.htm>.

<sup>9</sup> Ramon Powers and James N. Leiker, “Cholera Among the Plains Indians: Perceptions, Causes, Consequences,” in *The Western Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (Autumn 1998), pp. 317-340. According to Powers and Leiker, “Although the unsanitary conditions of American cities permitted the disease to flourish, mortality from cholera (unlike the high mortality rates from smallpox) rarely exceeded 10 percent and claimed no more than 1 or 2 percent of the urban population.”

<sup>10</sup> For a map of the Oregon National Historic Trail, see this Internet link: [www.nps.gov/oreg/index.htm](http://www.nps.gov/oreg/index.htm).

<sup>11</sup> Louise Barry, ed., “Kansas Before 1854: A Revised Annals, 1849 – Part Eighteen,” in *Kansas Historical Quarterly* (Vol. 31, No. 3, Autumn 1965), 290-291.

<sup>12</sup> Louise Barry, ed., “Kansas Before 1854: A Revised Annals, 1849 – Part Eighteen,” in *Kansas Historical Quarterly* (Vol. 31, No. 3, Autumn 1965), 308-309.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5 Uniontown Cemetery  
Willard vicinity, Shawnee County, Kansas

outbreak. Missionary Jonathan Meeker noted in his journal on June 15, 1849, "the Cholera rages with great violence among the Pottawatomies and the Kansas."<sup>13</sup>

A cemetery had been established early in the community's development (likely 1848) as a final resting place for stricken travelers and residents. Victims of the cholera outbreak were buried in the cemetery including a mass grave of at least twenty-two Potawatomi. There are family burial plots – two marked by stone walls – that date to the circa 1860s. In all, there are twenty-six documented and identified individual graves with markers. This includes the graves of six members of the Bourassa family (described in more detail below) and those of the Green family. The last two burials took place in 1975 and 1997.

The settlement was largely abandoned in 1850, but was re-established in 1851. A post office was established there in March of 1851, with Robert Robitaille serving as the first postmaster. It was discontinued on December 16, 1852.<sup>14</sup> With the establishment of the Kansas Territory in 1854 and the growth of other river settlements such as Topeka, Uniontown's importance as a supply station and ferry crossing quickly diminished. The settlement was once again largely abandoned by the late 1850s.

From the mid-nineteenth century descriptions of Uniontown, the buildings were mostly temporary and built of locally harvested materials. Today, there are no extant buildings associated with the early settlement, and the exact location of the abandoned town site is not known. No archeological investigations, other than a walkover survey, have taken place to verify the specific location of the town site. The survey was conducted by the Kansas State Historical Society in 1985 and focused primarily on the area west of Douglas Road which was then being purchased by the State of Kansas for use as the Green Memorial Wildlife Area. The investigators documented the ruins of a house (now demolished) dating to 1877 and the nearby location of a grave marked by a fragmentary headstone dating to 1851. Walkover survey was also conducted east of Douglas Road in the cultivated field north, east, and south of the Uniontown Cemetery. No artifacts of any kind were located, though the investigators noted that surface visibility conditions were poor. Recent visits to the area have confirmed these observations. Based primarily on historical documents and the limited surface survey, the investigators concluded that the area along Northwest Douglas Road surrounding the cemetery likely contains the town site. It was recorded as archeological site 14SH336.<sup>15</sup>

Newspaper accounts from the mid-twentieth century note the Green family's long association with the area and their discoveries of old building foundations, pieces of old glass, coins, etc.<sup>16</sup> Their family has occupied land near the cemetery since the late nineteenth century,<sup>17</sup> and a few of their descendents are buried in the

<sup>13</sup> Ibid. 309.

<sup>14</sup> Louise Barry, ed., "Kansas Before 1854: A Revised Annals, 1851 – Part Twenty," In *Kansas Historical Quarterly* (Vol. 32, No. 2, Summer 1966), 217-218.

<sup>15</sup> Archeological site files, Cultural Resources Division, Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, KS.

<sup>16</sup> "Uniontown Ruins Found," *Topeka Daily Capital*, 20 July 1958. See also: "Frontier Post Thrived Near Topeka," *Topeka Daily Capital*, 20 August 1961.

<sup>17</sup> According to Culter's *History of the State of Kansas*, Falobia [sic] (Philoba) Green remained on the old townsite after it was abandoned. She died in 1891 and is buried in Uniontown Cemetery.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6 Uniontown Cemetery  
Willard vicinity, Shawnee County, Kansas

Uniontown Cemetery. With the abandonment of Uniontown and the long presence of the Green family, many have come to know the cemetery as the Green Cemetery. USGS maps and Internet map sites even label the cemetery as Green Cemetery.

**The Bourassa Family**

The earliest marked stones in the cemetery include those of the Bourassa family. There are five grave markers within their small family plot dating between 1863 and 1872. The burials include the wife and three young children of Joseph Napoleon Bourassa (Ke Kan – 1810 – 1877), a half-French and half-Potawatomi interpreter. There is no record of his burial in this cemetery and the whereabouts of his remains are unknown. However, an article in the *St. Mary's Times* dated November 2, 1877 suggests that he died at his sister's residence (Mrs. Chilson) four miles north of nearby Rossville, but gives no details on a funeral or burial.

Mary (Nadeau) Bourassa was Joseph's second wife, and she preceded him in death by five years. She died January 30, 1872 at age 39 and is buried in Uniontown Cemetery. Their children that are also buried at Uniontown include: 1) Adamantinus Bourassa, who died April 21, 1872 at four months old; 2) Joseph D. Bourassa, who died October 20, 1869 at age 9; 3) and May T. L. Bourassa, who died August 9, 1863 at three months old. Joseph's son from his first marriage to Mementikosiwike, Joseph G. Bourassa, died March 5, 1864 at age 23 and is buried alongside the other Bourassas.

By the late 1840s, Joseph Napoleon Bourassa and his brother Jude were settled in this area. Joseph was well educated and had attended Carey Mission in Michigan, Hamilton College in New York, and then to Kentucky to study law. In 1843 he authored the Potawatomi dictionary and he went on to serve as a Potawatomi interpreter.<sup>18</sup> He is still held in high esteem by the Citizen Potawatomi Nation and is recognized

<sup>18</sup> The Potawatomi Dictionary 1843 is held in the collections of the National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Museum Support Center, Suitland, Maryland. The online catalog describes the dictionary as: "English-Potawatomi dictionary, with notes on pronunciation of "Po da wahd mih" language; also additional and repeated words; illustrative sentences; names of berries, trees, and plants; numerals; the Lord's prayer, etc. Attributed solely to Bourassa by Pilling, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 13, page 54. Original Bureau of American Ethnology catalog card indicates Gaillard (Maurice S. J. Rev.) as author; certainly the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7 Uniontown Cemetery  
Willard vicinity, Shawnee County, Kansas

on their website as the dictionary's author.<sup>19</sup> At the time of his death in 1877, Joseph was employed by a Chicago company "for the purpose of investigating land titles in and around that city, of which formerly belonged to a portion of the Pottawatomies here, and what it was said was obtained [sic] through fraud."<sup>20</sup> Also well educated, Jude began operation of a gristmill along Mill Creek about four miles west of Uniontown in present-day Wabaunsee County.

**Summary**

Uniontown Cemetery is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a significant physical remnant of the short-lived settlement of Uniontown. It reflects, in part, an important period in the early history of the area when thousands of immigrants passed through the Potawatomi reserve on their way west. The settlement, a place where Native American and Euro-American cultures converged, thrived for a short period between 1848 and 1852 and is noted in the historical record as an important river crossing and supply stop. The cholera epidemic of 1849 and 1850 coupled with the success of other river towns spelled the settlement's eventual demise. Although the town disappeared, the cemetery evolved into a rural family cemetery.

writing of the introductory pages and much of the rest looks like his." Accessed online at: [siris-archives.si.edu/ipac20/ipac.jsp?uri=full=3100001~!84780!0](http://siris-archives.si.edu/ipac20/ipac.jsp?uri=full=3100001~!84780!0)

<sup>19</sup> Citizen Potawatomi Nation website, "Language and Grammar." Accessed online: [www.potawatomi.org/Culture/Language/Grammar/default.aspx](http://www.potawatomi.org/Culture/Language/Grammar/default.aspx)

<sup>20</sup> *St. Mary's (KS) Times*, 2 November 1877.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 8 Uniontown Cemetery  
Willard vicinity, Shawnee County, Kansas

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Map of Eastern Kansas, 1856 (Jewett, J. P. & Company). Source: [Kansasmemory.org](http://Kansasmemory.org)

Photograph showing gravestones, Uniontown Cemetery, Shawnee County (1930-1939). Source:  
[Kansasmemory.org](http://Kansasmemory.org)

Photograph showing rock wall and trees, Uniontown Cemetery, Shawnee County (1930-1939). Source:  
[Kansasmemory.org](http://Kansasmemory.org)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 9 Uniontown Cemetery  
Willard vicinity, Shawnee County, Kansas

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Wallace, Douglass W. "Before Kansas Bled: Pre-Territorial Shawnee County." In *Bulletin of the Shawnee County Historical Society*, no. 82. Topeka, KS: Shawnee County Historical Society, September 2007.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 10 & Photos Page 10Uniontown Cemetery  
Willard vicinity, Shawnee County, Kansas**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Uniontown Cemetery, also known as Green Cemetery, is located ½ mile south of Willard along NW Douglas Road in the NW ¼ S23 T11 R13 and occupies 1.21 acres.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The cemetery parcel documented within the boundaries of this nomination includes the land currently owned by Citizen Potawatomi Nation. The nominated property is historically known as both Uniontown Cemetery and Green Cemetery.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

Name of Property: Uniontown Cemetery  
City or Vicinity: NW Douglas Road, Willard vicinity  
County: Shawnee County  
State: KS  
Location of Original Digital Files: Kansas State Historic Preservation Office, Topeka  
Number of Photographs: 6

- Photo #1: NW Douglas road (left) and Uniontown Cemetery (right), camera facing north  
Photograph by Sarah Martin 2-3-2010
- Photo #2: Green family plot (right), Potawatomi mass burial (center), Bourassa family plot (left), camera facing northeast / Photograph by Sarah Martin 2-3-2010
- Photo #3: Bourassa family plot (right) and Potawatomi mass burial (left), camera facing west  
Photograph by Sarah Martin 2-3-2010
- Photo #4: Mary Bourassa marker within Bourassa family plot, camera facing west / Photograph by Sarah Martin 2-3-2010
- Photo #5: Green family plot, camera facing west / Photograph by Sarah Martin 2-3-2010
- Photo #6: Bourassa family plot, camera facing east / Photograph by Rick Anderson 6-19-2009

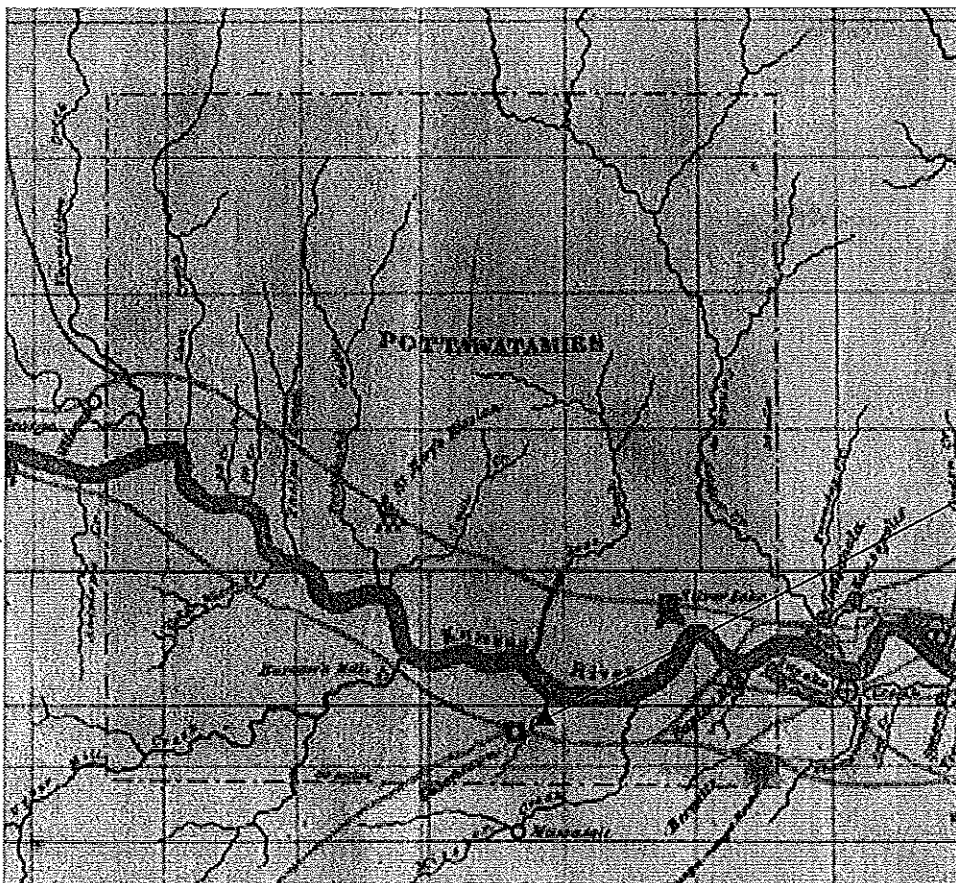
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number     Add'l      
Documentation Page     1    

Uniontown Cemetery  
Willard vicinity, Shawnee County, Kansas

Figure 1: Map of Eastern Kansas, 1856 (Jewett, J. P. & Company). Source: Kansasmemory.org



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number      Add'l  
                         Documentation      Page      2

Uniontown Cemetery  
Willard vicinity, Shawnee County, Kansas

Figure 2: Uniontown Cemetery, Shawnee County (1930-1939). Source: Kansasmemory.org



Figure 3: Uniontown Cemetery, Shawnee County (1930-1939). Source: Kansasmemory.org







Uniontown Cemetery  
Shawnee Co. Ks  
Zone 15  
E 245900  
N 4330040

(SILVER LAKE)  
6862 III SE  
4327